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PERIODICALS

American Journal of Physical Anthropology

March 30th, 1942. Vol. 29, No. 1.—*Comparison of a Gorilla and an Orang.*—By A. H. Schultz.—The three great apes reach adulthood at practically identical ages. The permanent dentition is normally completed in the eleventh year. Growth in general ceases, as a rule, between the ages of 10 and 12 years. The last happenings in skeletal development are the obliteration of most cranial sutures, the complete union of the clavicular epiphysis, and the final fusion of the bony rims at the iliac crest and at the lower angle of the shoulder blade. All this occurs generally between the ages of 12 and 14 years. In all probability the rules 2, 3 and 4 apply equally to chimpanzee, gorilla and orang. In man, as is well known, these phases of maturation take place at very much more advanced ages. This fact must be regarded as a profound, though perhaps comparatively recent, evolutionary specialization of man, which is unique among primates.

Anthropometric Nomenclature.—By T. D. Stewart.—This paper discusses ways in which indices such as those of the head height can be made more meaningful morphologically.

The Scapula.—By A. Hrdlička.—This shows that visual observation brings out considerable similarities of the various types of scapula among American Indians and Europeans. It states that the Negro and Oceanic Black are relatively similar as regards the scapula, but both are strikingly different from the Ancient Egyptians.

The other papers deal with anatomical details.

H. J. FLEURE.

Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute

Vol. 3, No. 1. 1941. Pp. 74 and Appendix.—*Anthropometric Investigation of the Mādhyandina Brahmins of the Marāṭhā Country.*—By Irawati Karve.—Perhaps the most interesting result revealed by this careful anthropometric investigation of the Mādhyandina Brahmins is the considerable degree of heterogeneity suggested by both male and female samples. The Mādhyandin is a sub-group of Sukla Yajurvediya Brahmins, and its members do not marry with any other Brahmin sub-caste.

Dr. Karve's study shows three fairly definite groups. The predominating element is medium statured, long to medium headed, medium nosed and broad faced, and two distinctive sub-groups contain respectively a long headed, broad nosed and broad faced category, and a broad headed, long to medium nosed, and broad faced category. The samples as a whole, which comprised 624 adult males and 325 adult females, possessed straight (?)

dark hair, dark eyes and brown skin, though curly hair occurred rarely, and light skin was also sometimes found. In the circumstances, the investigator's postulation of various older aboriginal strains, as well as a certain amount of social stratification, in the constitution of this population, seems a reasonable explanation of the diverse racial phenomena observed.

K. L. LITTLE.

Character and Personality

September 1941. Vol. 10, No. 1.—*The Correlation between Components of Physique and Scores on Certain Psychological Tests.*—By I. L. Child and W. H. Sheldon.—Sheldon's new methods of classifying morphological types have attracted a good deal of attention recently, and it is claimed that such types correspond much more closely than, say, Viola's or Kretschmer's to basic temperamental tendencies. The present investigation shows only very small agreement between physique and tests of intelligence, mathematical attainment, ascendance-submission and masculinity-femininity, but the authors suggest that these tests only measure the more superficial aspects of personality, and that more striking correlations with psychological variables will be forthcoming.

G. W. Allport, J. S. Bruner and E. M. Jandorf present an analysis of ninety anonymous life-histories written by German refugees in America. Though these documents are chiefly of sociological interest, they contain much that is psychologically and even eugenically important. In particular they demonstrate how the most catastrophic environmental stresses fail to alter the fundamental trends of the writers' personalities. Among other articles on personality in this number, one by D. E. Super provides data on the relation between men's hobbies and their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their occupations. Another, by C. H. Peterson and F. L. Spears, fails to discover any correspondence between length of breast-feeding and characteristics of the children's personalities (at the nursery school age), such as are claimed by Freudians.

December 1941, March 1942. Vol. 10, Nos. 2 and 3.

—These issues contain nothing with any eugenic bearing. W. S. Taylor writes an interesting account of an experimental investigation of the conflict between Hindu and Western religious beliefs among Indian students. H. Meltzer provides evidence of the extent to which the Oedipus Complex theory is borne out in the attitudes of boys and girls to their parents. A paper by D. Rapaport provides a general theoretical framework for the so-called "projection" techniques, which are now widely used in the study of personality.

P. E. V.

Journal of Heredity

September 1940, Vol. 31, No. 9.—*Ear Pit and its Inheritance.*—By T. Quelfried.—In a very large family group of 150 persons this anomaly has been inherited as an irregular dominant.

Directives for Private and Public Population Policy in New England.—By F. Osborn.—The major economic factors acting as deterrents to large families are the cost of food and housing. Others are the cost of medical care, the loss of employment by the mother and the high cost of education. A sound population policy necessitates basic economic changes.

Marriage Records of Alumnae for the First Century of a Coeducational College.—By L. D. Hartson.—Returns were available for no less than 98 per cent of the 5,500 women who graduated during the 100 year period. The marriage rate was almost 100 per cent amongst the women of the first decade and fell steadily to 58 per cent during 60 years. The lowest figure, of 45 per cent, was that of the class of 1899. Thereafter there has been a recovery, and allowing for the future marriage of some of the graduates of recent years it is likely that the figure for women of the late twenties of this century will reach 70-75 per cent. Marriages are also occurring a year or two earlier on the average than was the case 40 years ago. Reports from other colleges indicate that the recent increase has occurred in (exclusively) women's colleges also.

Differential Fertility in the White Population in early America.—By A. J. Jaffe.—An examination

of the United States census data from 1800 permits estimates to be made of standardized reproduction rates. In 1800, assuming the gross reproduction rate in the rural areas to be 100, that of cities under 10,000 was 70; that of cities of 10,000-25,000 was 57; that of cities of 25,000-50,000 was 62; and that of New York City 64. These differences between urban and rural areas occurred in each state and territory in 1810, 1820, 1830 and subsequent years. Several methods have been used for investigating differential fertility in relation to prosperity. For example, in three large cities the wards could be differentiated according to the proportion of persons owning property above a given amount. It was found that taking the gross reproduction rate of the least prosperous wards as 100, the intermediate group gave a figure of 82 and the most prosperous wards 80. In Boston the tax records for 1830 showed the amount of real and personal property owned by the persons living in the various wards. Taking the reproduction rate of the poorest wards as 100, the intermediate wards gave 85 and the most prosperous 58. Altogether ten separate sets of data have provided an impressive weight of evidence for the view that the present-day association between prosperity and relative infertility was already well established at least as far back as 1800. Either contraceptive techniques were widely known much earlier than is commonly supposed, or else this explanation of the mechanism underlying differential fertility is inadequate. The author accepts the former view without discussing the alternative possibility.

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